THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. XI., No. 505. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after the 13th instant and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.

H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 13th June, 1859.

HORACE RUMBOLD,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that from and after this date, and until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulate General in Japan.

H. B. M.'s Legation, Yeddo, February 20th, 1860.

By Order, ABEL A. J. GOWER.

SHIPPING.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Capt. HY. BROWNE, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Friday, the 6th April, at daylight*, (or any time of the night *of the 5th and 6th*, as the state of the tides may require), with Her Majesty's Mails, for conveyance to Europe *via* Hongkong.

She will have room for 3,000 bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez. Applications for which, will be received until *Noon of Friday, the 30th current*, when the usual allotment will be made.

CARGO will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Wednesday, the 4th April*, and PARCELS at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this office.

W. R. DALZIEL, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Shanghai, 23d March, 1860.

N.B.—Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

TOWAGE.

THE Steam Tug *TA YUNG* is prepared to tow vessels in the *Woosung* and *Yang-tsze* rivers.

For particulars apply on board, *or to*

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
tf Shanghae, 23d March, 1860.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER

THE A 1, Dutch Screw Steamer *ATTALANTE* now lying in this port ready for sea.

She was built by *John Pile & Co.* of West Hartlepool in 1858, of the very best materials, nearly all her woodwork is teak.

She is fitted with a direct acting engine by *Richardson* of Hartlepool of 70 nominal horse-power, may be worked up to 130. Her boiler is one of the latest improvements so well known for their remarkable economy in fuel, a complete spare set of new tubes for the boiler, and duplicate pieces of machinery are on board.

Her entire length over all is 200 feet, and 158 feet in keel; breadth of beam 23 feet; depth of hold 13 feet.

Besides 50 Tons of Coals in her bunkers, she carries 250 Tons of Cargo, which capacity may easily be extended to 350 Tons by removing two spacious cabins from under deck, to houses on deck.

When deeply laden she draws 10½ feet; and 8 feet only, when in ballast.

Since the steamer has been launched, September 1858, she has been at sea 8 months only, and of that time about 100 days only under steam. Apply to

WM PUSTAU & Co.
tf Shanghai, 10th March, 1860.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A. 1, British Clipper-barque *SEA WITCH*, 373 Tons Register, built of Teak—lately coppered and thoroughly repaired, and fully equipped for Sea.

For further particulars apply to

JOHNSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2d February, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE well known Steam vessel *HONGKONG*, 141 Tons Register of 90 Horse power, (nominal) is of light draught of water, and well adapted for towing purposes. This vessel is in thorough repair, and was fitted with new Boilers with Copper Tubes in 1857, both machinery and boilers being now in perfect working order.

If not disposed of by private Sale she will shortly be offered at Public Auction.

For further particulars, apply to

LYALL, STILL & Co.
tf Hongkong, 14th January, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business of the undersigned will be carried on from this date under the style of JOHNSON & Co., *as at Shanghai.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.
19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES TURTON JOHNSON is authorized to sign our Firm.

JOHNSON & Co.
19my Hongkong, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES S. BARBER is this day admitted a partner in my Business, which will in future be carried on under the style of ROSS, BARBER & Co.

J. B. ROSS.
23ju Kanagawa, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port.

THOS. D. LAMOND.
2ju Yokohama, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the name of GEORGE THORBURN & Co.

Mr. JOHN MAITLAND is authorised to sign the name of the Firm.

GEORGE THORBURN.
31ma Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style and firm of DADABHOY & Co.

D. BURJORJEE.
31ma Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN H. EVERETT is authorized to sign our Firm in China and in Hongkong.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
2ju Hongkong 21st February, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have *this day* established myself in business at this Port as a *General Merchant and Commission Agent* under the style of DOW & Co.

JAMES DOW.
By his Attorney,
WM MARSHALL.
tf Shanghai, 18th February, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR. AUGUSTUS FIGGE has been admitted a partner in our firm since *the 1st instant.*

OVERWEG & Co.
26ap Shanghai, January 26th, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE Business of R J. FARBRIDGE & Co. Manchester, will from and after *the 1st January*, 1860, be carried on in that City, under the firm of FARBRIDGE, HOLLIDAY & Co.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. JOHN BLAIN, will be continued by the undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on in my name will, from this date, be conducted under the style of BLAIN, TATE & Co., in which firm Mr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY TATE is a partner.

JOHN BLAIN.
7jy Shanghai, 2d January, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established a *General Commission Agency*, at this Port.

W. J. ALT
tf Nagasaki, 6th January, 1860.

NOTICE

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ROBERT BENTHAM ULLETT, in our Firm, *ceased on the 31st ultimo*; and Mr. JOSEPH LOVE, Jr., has this day been admitted a partner.

ULLETT & Co.
31mr Shanghai, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

MR ROBERT FRANCIS is authorised to sign our firm.

BULL, PURDON & Co.
31mr Shanghai, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established themselves at this Port as *General Agents and Commission Merchants.*

L. FRIEDEBERG & Co.
tf Nagasaki, 1st January, 1860.

NOTICE.

ON and after the *1st day of January*, 1860, the business of ISAAC M. BULL & Co., at Shanghai and Foochow and of JAMES PURDON & Co., at Canton and Hongkong, will be conducted under the Name and Firm of BULL, PURDON & Co.

ISAAC M. BULL & Co.
31mr Shanghai, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of MR. JOSEPH BLAND, in our Firm, cease on this date.

Mr. HENRY GEORGE HOLLINGWORTH is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration.

SHAW, BLAND & Co.
31mr Shanghae, 31st December, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have established their firm at *Hongkong* and *Canton*, under the same style as at this port.

WETMORE, WILLIAMS & Co.
tf Shanghae, Sept. 20th, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Partnership under the style of BENETT & LEIGHTON for the transaction of *Commission Business.*

P. H. BENETT.
H. LEIGHTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st September, 1859.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy*, the *Straits, Ceylon*, the *Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
W. R. DALZIEL, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. JELLICOE, *Singapore.*
T. H. THOMSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10.000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30.000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ⅔, and for 3 Months ⅓, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BY HALL & HOLTZ best refined Castor Oil for use of Steamers; always on hand.

tf Shanghai, 3d August, 1859.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

GIESLER & Co.'s Champagne, finest quality, ..	T.s. 10 per doz.
Fine Claret, ...	„ 7 „

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th September, 1859.

ON SALE.

AT the Office of the *North-China Herald* a few copies of The *RELIGIOUS CONDITION of the CHINESE* by Rev. JOSEPH EDKINS.

Price, One Tael per Copy.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU*," or "*Book of Experiments*," by T. F. WADE, Esq., *Chinese Secretary*; a work in THREE PARTS, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.

tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Price, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy.

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies of the Correspondence with The Honorable F. W. A. BRUCE, C.B., Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in China, relating to the affair at Taku in June 1859,—published in the *London Gazette* and reprinted in the *North-China Herald*—may be had in Pamphlet form at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 19th January, 1860.

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON *Tuesday, the 10th April*, the undersigned will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, the Household Property of Mr. F. HOGG, at his residence, consisting of good English and other Furniture, Glass-ware, Table-ware, Stoves, Sedan Chairs, &c., &c.

Catalogues with particulars, will be issued previous to the sale.

FREDK. P. WEBB,
Auctioneer.
7ap Shanghai, 24th March, 1860.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell the large and Commodious Dwelling House in Church Street, comprising Lot No. 32 A, with very extensive Servants' Offices attached and three conveniently situated Godowns.

The above premises are at present in the occupation of Mr. J. W. LEWIS, and can be viewed on application to the undersigned, who will furnish any further particulars required.

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 13th March, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE Land Registered at the British Consulate as Lots No. 190 (a) and 204, measuring 16 mow, more or less, situated immediately to the West of the Foreign Cemetery, bounded on the North by the Rope Walk Road, and on the South by the Custom House Road.

The whole lot is enclosed by a substantial Brick Wall. For further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 19th November, 1859.

TO LET.

ON the French Concession, a large and commodious Godown, floored with Granite.

Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOKUHAMA HOTEL—KANAGAWA.

THE undersigned begs to intimate that he has just opened the above establishment where families and others can be accommodated with comfortable Board and Lodging, in good style, and at moderate charges.

The HOTEL is well furnished and beautifully situated, and, having now supplied a long recognized public want, the undersigned relies on the support of residents and visitors, to whose comfort and convenience every attention will be paid.

C. J. HUFFNAGEL.
9ju Yokuhama, February 24th, 1860.

THOMAS KEPPELL,
Ship Builder
NAGASAKI.

REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED,

Constantly on Hand,
MASTS, BOATS & BLOCKS
IRONWORK FITTED TO ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

IF FREDERIC BROWN of Leeds who sailed from England for Australia in the *Countess of Yarborough*, in March, 1850, will apply to R. J. Forrest, Esq., British Consulate Shanghae, he will hear of something greatly to his advantage.

Any person able to give information with regard to the said Frederic Brown is urgently requested to communicate with the above address. He is reported to have left Australia at the end of 1850 for China as Steward on board a vessel unknown, was about 5 feet 9 inches high with black curling hair, and was rather good looking. It is supposed that he died on the passage.

31ma Shanghai, 20th March, 1860.

WANTED.

A Situation by a young man as Clerk who is well acquainted with routine business of the Office.

Apply to *T.*, at the *North-China Herald* Office.

tf Shanghai, 28th February, 1860.

WANTED

A Situation as Store or Godown-keeper, by a young man, a German, who understands English, French, Italian and Russian. He can give respectable references. Address *L.C.*, at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE *LADY'S NEWSPAPER & PICTORIAL TIMES*, is the best ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY JOURNAL for Ladies, being especially devoted to their interests, instruction, and amusement. It contains each week, besides the usual Illustrations of the Events of the Day, the Latest Paris Fashions and the Newest Work-table Patterns (working size); and is therefore particularly valuable to Ladies, and Families out of town, and quite invaluable in the Colonies.

Annual Subscription (paid in advance), £1. 6s., either stamped or post-paid to any British Colony. May be ordered at the Office, 83, Fleet Street, London, or through any respectable news agent.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
„ Officers do.	„ 1.5.0	„
„ General Wards, ...	„ 1.0.0	„

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MADAME WRIGHT,
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Ship Chandlers, General Store-keepers, Auctioneers, and General Agents.
On the Bund, near the Bridge leading to the French Settlement,
SHANGHAI

tf 2d March, 1860.

HALL & HOLTZ,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

CLARK & Co.
Shipchandlers, Storekeepers, Commission Agents and Auctioneers.
SHANGHAI,

Ships supplied with fresh Provisions, Ballast and Filtered Water

McKENZIE & CO.,
Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers, General Agents and Provisioners.
YANG-KING PANG CREEK,
Opposite SAE-KEE'S Silk Shop.
SHANGHAI.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,
CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP.
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,
Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG & Co.

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ARMFIELD'S BUTTONS
FOR CHINA AND THE EAST.

STRUCK from DIES, cut expressly for these markets in great variety.

Sole appointed Agent,
JOHN W. GABRIEL.
8ju 79, Basinghall Street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghae, *Wednesday*, 28*th March*, 1860.

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.

BY direction of his Excellency the Superintendent of Customs notice is hereby given that this Office will be closed during Good Friday, the 6th of April, on which day no cargo can be landed, shipped or transhipped.

H. TUDOR DAVIES,
Commissioner of Customs.
o

U. S. CONSULAR COURT.

Canton, China, *March 5th*, 1860.
In the case of King & Co. *Insolvents.*

IT is hereby notified that a Meeting of the Creditors of the late firm of King & Co. of *Shanghai*, *Fuchau*, and *Canton*, *China*, will be held at this Consulate, on Monday, the 7th of May, 1860. at which time a second distribution of the Assets of said Firm will be made among the Creditors.

OLIVER H. PERRY,
U. S. Consul.
20my

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice that they will discontinue to receive "Chinese Bankers Orders" in payment of Bills of Exchange, from and after the Ninth day of April next.

WM. LAMOND, *Agent*,
Oriental Bank Corporation.
For the Commercial Bank of India.
H. HOWE WIGGINS, *Agent.*
JOHN CARDNO, *Manager*,
Agra & United Service Bank.
WM. HOWARD, *Manager*,
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London & China.
J. MACKELLAR. *Manager*,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.
o Shanghai, 24th March, 1860.

Ta-shing. 泰興

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Chronometer, Watch and Clock Makers, Jewellers and General Storekeepers.

Church Street,
Corner of Fives-court Lane,
SHANGHAE.

Chronometers carefully rated by Transit Observations.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE rate of premium charged by the above Company on Marine risks, hence to Europe per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers and Overland has been reduced to 1½ ‰

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

NORTHERN FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £1,259,670.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept Assurance on Buildings or their contents for periods of 3, 6, and 12 months, on the terms and conditions customary at this port

TURNER & Co.,
Agents.
30ju Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

JUST RECEIVED.

Ex "Overland" and "Benvoirlich."

A Choice Assortment of Light Tweeds, new patterns; also Spanish Stripe, and Alpacas; Fine White Long Cloth Shirts, linen fronts and collars; Fancy Regatta do.; Leopold Collars; White Cotton Hose; Fancy Colored do.; Cotton Sheeting from 2 to 3 yards wide, &c.

H FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1860.

SHANGHAI LIBRARY.

SUBSCRIPTIONS (Tls. 5) for the quarter April to July, will now be received from persons wishing to become Members.

o Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

CLERK WANTED.

A YOUNG man of respectability, having some Counting-house experience, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing *O. A.* at this Office.

o Shanghai, 31st March, 1860.

THE

North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1860.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held at the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kew*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 10	Singapore,	Mar. 16
Bombay,	Mar. 1	Hongkong,	Mar. 26
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Jan. 27
Galle,	Mar. 6		

Mail of 20th February due in Hongkong on 10th and here on 17th April, by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers. It was received on the 15th April per *Yang-tsze* last year.

Latest dates in England from China,—
From Hongkong...Dec. 15 } Mail received *viâ*
,, Shanghai ...Dec. 6 } Marseilles, Jan.30.
From Hongkong,..Dec. 30 }
,, Shanghai....Dec. 23 } Telegram received.

◆

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 29th instant, Mrs. W. G. Howell, of a Daughter.

At Ningpo, on the 26th instant, the Wife of E Wadman, of a Son.

At Hongkong, on 14th March, the Wife of R. D. Sassoon, Esq., of a Daughter.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 30th Mar., 1860.		*Ending 30th Mar.*, 1859	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
21.—	—	—	68	51
25.—	—	—	58	46
26.—	43	40	57	38
27.—	40	36	55	40
28.—	47	42	64	45
29.—	49	44	67	44
30.—	48	44	66	42

To be continued weekly.

N B.—The thermometer used last year is nearly two degrees lower than that now in use.

QUOTATIONS.

(Friday.)

Exchange..............No quotations.
Opium.....Nothing doing during the week.

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—Mar. 30th, *Dayspring*, (Br. bq.), Knowles, from Hakodadi; *Emma*, (Br. brig), Douglas, from Nagasaki; *Urania*, (Am. bq.), Turner, from Kanagawa; 31st, *Yang-tsze*, (Am. str.), Dearborn, from Hongkong.

Departed—Mar. 30th, *Home*, (Am. bq.), Basset, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

Departed.—Per *Maryland*, for Nagasaki, Mr. L. Egerton, jr.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—
February 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Collioni, Lloyd, A. Twining, and W. Owen, Onterio, Lieut. H. C. Lees, R.N., and Mrs. Crespo.

For Shanghai, Messrs. W. Thorburn, Krayer, A. Howell, N. Bickham, Mr. and Mrs. Low, Admiral Charner, Captain L. Ladebat, Messrs. Du Quilio, Jaures, Danycan.

March 4.

For Hongkong, Mr. H. Piper, and Mrs. McKenzie.

March 20.

For Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Walkinshaw.
Ftr Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Man.

April 4.

For Hongkong, Messrs. Wm. Chapman, and Geo. Moul.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

Shanghai, Mar. 17th,—Ningpo, 23d Mar.—Mr. Davidson's lorcha, *Silvery Cross*, has been taken by pirates in Bullock Harbour, the master and other Europeans and one Chinaman, who were on board, have been murdered, the rest escaped. There are many pirates cruising between Ningpo and the Yang-tsze Kiang.

The outward mail per *Formosa*, will leave on Friday morning next, at daylight, instead of Saturday, as before advertised,—Good Friday falling on the 6th proximo. The Post-office packets will therefore be closed on Thursday the 5th.

The suspicion we admitted last week regarding reports on the subject of kidnapping, appears to us from all we can learn, to have been well-founded, and we are happy to see the *tautai* abandoning his vain attempt to conciliate the people by affecting to believe that the cry raised against foreigners on this score might possibly have some just grounds.

The following appeared on Sunday evening :—

> Wu, Acting Intendant, &c., &c., issues a further notification, prohibiting positively the fabrication of reports.
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> It is already on record that in consequence of a rumour recently in circulation among the people that men were being kidnapped, and an application from the U. S. Consul Smith to the *tautai* to issue a proclamation prohibiting [the circulation of such rumours,] he the *tautai* did issue a proclamation on the subject and withal wrote to the Consuls of England, America, and France [to request them] strictly to prohibit [kidnapping.]
>
> By enquiry since made in every direction the *tautai* has satisfied himself that there is no proof whatever of the kidnapping of men by the foreign mercantile community. It is evidently a baseless fabrication of bad characters, whose object, truly abominable, is to avail themselves of the present occasion to create disturbance (or, to perpetrate disorder.)
>
> It becomes the duty of the *tautai* to issue a further prohibitory notice. He accordingly notifies, for the information of the military and people of all classes, the fact that no people whatever are being kidnapped by foreigners. As to you, [who put it about that there are,] if you fabricate any more such rumours for the purpose of disquieting the public mind, whether you are discovered and seized by the *tautai* himself, or denounced to him by others, you shall be at once visited with severe punishment;—in order to the maintenance of tranquillity. Let every one tremble and obey. Let none resist.
>
> A special Notification.

Later in the week two notices were issued, in identically the same terms, by the Ministers of France and England for the purpose of reassuring the native public, excited as it had been by the circulation of reports that Chinese were being kidnapped. These the Ministers impute entirely to evil disposed persons intent on disturbing the peace for purposes of their own. They affirm that the reports in question have no shadow of foundation, and assure the population that so long as they remain quiet they have nothing to fear from the government or subjects of their respective countries; further, that they are ready to aid in suppressing any disorders with which bad characters may threaten the security of persons or property at Shanghai, and will cause to be seized and delivered to the Chinese authorities, any fellows posting placards, or otherwise agitating the public mind.

We are informed that this notice has had a very desirable effect and that the people are already beginning to return to the city from which, during three days, large numbers had been flying; part persuadedthat, how soon they could not say, the Allied Powers contemplated military occupation of Shanghai; part, expecting its immediate capture by the rebels, or banditti, of Hang-chow, traitorous sympathisers with whom are alleged to swarm in the city and suburbs.

The following is one of the many indications of the insecurity occasioned by suspicion of the disaffected.

> The District Magistrate publishes a proclamation prohibiting the public assemblages of the people customary on certain festal occasions among the different villages within his jurisdiction. Did the locality enjoy its wonted state of tranquillity, these gatherings were quite permissible; but owing to the disturbances in the neighbouring province of Cheh Kiang, the public security of the district is seriously imperilled. Therefore it behoves the Magistrate to issue a notification prohibiting the above-mentioned demonstrations in order to protect the people from the designs of bad characters who might mix themselves up with the general multitude, with intent to occasion a breach of public order.
>
> The time for worshipping at the tombs of ancestors is also at hand, and it is usual for the inhabitants of the different villages to celebrate the period by public assemblages (in the temples, &c.); out of consideration however for the tranquillity of the district, the Magistrate finds himself necessitated to prohibit, for the present, the existing usage. As in duty bound the inhabitants of the villages are to devise measures for self-protection, everyone lending his aid, either by contributing towards the necessary supplies or by enrolling himself as a volunteer.
>
> If the inhabitants of any village, disobeying this proclamation, should assemble themselves at these prohibited gatherings, they are to be accounted as local banditti, seized, and punished with extreme severity, and if any headborough shall neglect duly to forewarn the people under his jurisdiction that all public assemblages are for the present prohibited, he shall be dealt with in the same manner as the inhabitants of villages offending.

In a very recent proclamation, the same Liu, calling for funds to meet the expenses of watch and ward describes the Hangchow trouble to *Wañ-ni*, the Ngan Hwui rebels. These should be T'ai Ping.

This Magistrate is stated to have arrested a large number of Cantonese who admitted that they were deserters from the *large force* of imperialists, that is before Nanking..

Hang-chow.—Every one here, so far as we can ascertain, is satisfied of the fact of this city's recapture, although, singular to say, at Ningpo, from which place throughout all the period of ill-informed alarm here, the most hopeful accounts were received, there is now a serious panic on the subject. The people of Ningpo are convinced that Hang-chow is lost, and were flying to the country in large numbers on the 24th inst.

Of the attack on Hang-chow itself we had before learned the following particulars. Some 5,000 men, of whom about 1,000 were mounted, had advanced, apparently from the province of Ngan Hwui, passing the district towns of Chang-hing, Ngan-ki, and Wu-kang, and arriving, on the 11th inst. at the Great Custom-house of Hang-chow, which, as we have before related, they burned. The status of these invaders, who are universally declared to have committed an unusual amount of unnecessary murder, is differently defined. Some regard them as but the vanguard of the Tai Ping insurgents; others report them a body of deserters from the imperial force, disgusted at being kept without pay, who have taken the question of supply into their own hands, and have swelled their ranks with jail-birds liberated in the towns they have swept through. Whoever they are, they beyond a doubt succeeded in entering the city, the walls of which had been breached by a mine, on or about the 19th inst., and the report that they killed the Governor and the Treasurer, has not been yet contradicted by good authority. Their expulsion, if a fact, was effected by the Tartar Garrison and Apak's Cantonese who had been brought up from Ningpo. The Chinese troops in Hang-chow are stated to have refused to act against, if indeed they did not co-operate with, the enemy.

It is not impossible that the latter has retired, as his left and rear was being threatened by an imperialist force led either by the ex-rebel Chang Kwoh-liang, or, according to some who maintain that he cannot have withdrawn from before Nanking, by his brother.

The statement that the Nanking rebels are almost out of provisions and closely beleaguered, is repeated and insisted on.

Since the above was written we have a hand-bill from Ningpo entitled "Trustworthy Announcement of the Restoration of Peace." This informs us that Hang-chow would have been safe enough had it not been for the militia of Fuh-hing, who were in league with the enemy, and had choked the guns with mud and stones. The Treasurer seeking to call them to account for the state of the guns, they killed him, and admitted the foe, who quickly fired the city. The Tartar garrison stood firm and aided by some 6,000 men (from Ningpo?) held their ground until H. E. Chang (Chang Kwoh-liang?) came up with 8,000 troops, and H. E. Mi with 8,000 more; these being joined by a Fuh Kien force 4,000 strong On the 25th inst., Chang moved round to the north of the city, and the other leaders took up other positions so as to command all the approaches. The enemy hearing this, began to move off, and were escaping all night. As it was impossible for them to go far in so short a time, *they were obliged to pitch their camp at the Great Custom House.* In plain English, they are still near the city.

This last sentence is sadly indicative of the official origin of the circular, which goes on to say that the Tartar General is so grateful to Ningpo for its aid, that he is memorialising the Emperor *to remit its taxes for evermore;* a piece of news which, according to the paper quoted, has made the people of Ningpo as delighted as they ought to be, if they believe it. On the 27th, Pu (Apak?) brought up 1,500 Cantonese both to fight and to guard the passage across Hang chow Bay.

The close is not less suspicious. The rebels, says the hand-bill, are now cooped up in one place, and as they can not plunder will soon be out of provisions. There are upwards of 20,000 troops and braves assembled with one accord determined to slay and exterminate.

Since the above was in type, a letter from Ningpo of the 29th inst. tells us that people are gradually recovering confidence at that port; that the rebels have beyond doubt retired from Hang-chow and are believed to have gone off in the direction of Hwui-chau.

In our other columns will be found collected such items of intelligence as to the late unexpected but most serious inroad of the rebels and the threatening aspect they have assumed with reference to the leading Commercial Cities of this Province as can be reliedly brought forward in this land of rumors, at the same time as equally numerous and undefined as they are easily credited and prejudicial to the Public Peace and Security. We may in any country however, whether accessible or not in its interior to the personal visitation of our Special Correspondents, with safety assume that there is no surer indication of the real relative political status and position of parties than that which is afforded by the sensitive pulse of the Body Commercial; this remark will apply with especial force to the "Land we live in," for if the Chinaman is of all others the man with probably the keenest intuitive perception of the advantages of Commerce, he will be generally admitted to be one of the most easily infected by Panic and Alarm and one of the speediest in contracting, in consequence, the scope of his daily business operations. In the absence then of a daily Register of the state of the Public Funds, we look every morning with a somewhat similar anxiety to the quotations for the day of the rate of Interest among the Chinese, and to the other indications of the general state of Trade which their readiness or disinclination to purchase our articles of Foreign importation may evince.

Judged by this criterion, as well as by our information direct from the seat of War, the effect of the late Rebel operations in and about Hang-chow may be said, though now slightly modified in intensity, to be still far more severe than any previous crisis to which our most elastic of Trades has, during the past decade of years, been submitted; the reason of this is obvious, in the fact that the main artery of our Commerce has, at Hang-chow, been most seriously impeded, and until the general power of circulation shall become reinvigorated and restored we cannot hope to see much improvement diffused into the current of Commercial affairs.

Still more locally however, what has been the result? The monied interests amongst the natives becoming alarmed have endeavoured to withdraw their capital from circulation and to contract facilities; current operations depending upon those facilities have necessarily been suspended; Chinese under advances from the Native Banks have been unable to repay them; those Banks, always working on high pressure principle, have in their mutual relations been placed in the most serious difficulties; in some instances heavy failures have resulted and the "Sum Total of the whole" is the *fait accompli* of a total stoppage of trade, both Foreign and Chinese.

Now therefore is the moment when we shall have brought prominently before our notice any plague spots that may exist in our Commercial system at this Port, and as the miasma gradually rolls away from us it will become the duty as well as the interest of our Commercial Community to remove, as far as in it lies, any of these objectionable features. The actual period of a Crisis is not the particular point of time when such wholesome reforms can be best introduced, the minds of all being too much affected by the pressing circumstances of the moment, but it is then that that experience is acquired which should be wisely directed for the guidance and protection of the future.

We do not hesitate then once more to express our own opinion that it is to the present system of Chinese Banker's orders and to the alterations and modifications shown to be necessary in their adoption and use by the Foreign Community that the public attention should in the first instance be directed; it is a subject which we have frequently urged and we lay claim to having already presented our readers with ample grounds for their bestowing upon it that prompt and serious consideration which its vast importance demands. We believe the system to be inseparable from the Trade of this Port and that it must continue to be in use; at the same time it is clear that it must be availed of with much more caution than has hitherto been exercised and under some better regulated and general understanding.

It appeared likely that a case arising out of one of the late Bank failures would have been decided before H. B. M.'s Consul in which the question of the liability of a Foreigner upon a Banker's order, paid away to a Chinese without being either endorsed or specially guaranteed, would have been put to the test on the strength of what might be proved to be the understood custom of the Port; but we have ascertained that the Chinese plaintiff has withdrawn the case upon the instigation of the general body of Compradores, Bankers, and Brokers, whose motives in thus endeavouring to prevent the searching investigation into the present system which must inevitably have resulted from the trial may perhaps be better understood than appreciated.

In the general interests of foreigners the withdrawal is much to be regretted as the question remains in its original uncertainty, and, so far as we can ascertain, opinions are very divided upon the subject; we can hardly imagine however that our mercantile community will any longer allow the matter to remain in so unsatisfactory a position and we may confidently suppose that its general interests will force an early and careful consideration of the subject in all its bearings, resulting in the final settlement of the mooted point as regards liability, and in the establishment of the whole system upon a sounder basis.

When the Electric Telegraph between London and Shanghai shall have attained such perfection that a few days only will be required for us to know, from public papers laid on the "Table of the House" what our Ministers and Plenipotentiaries are doing here in matters most vital to our interests, we shall not need to ferret out secrets that are now so mysteriously confined to the Official Chamber. Even Blue Books will then have lost much of their value. Although we give but little credit to Chinese reports they frequently suggest enquiries into the truth. So with respect to the "ultimatum" known to have been addressed by the Ministers of England and France to the Emperor of China, and transmitted to the Governor-General of this Province, the Blue Book that will appear some day hereafter will probably inform us, if no public Document be published here, previously, that the demands made upon this Government are to this effect;—

Ample apology for their conduct at the mouth of the Peiho last year. Ratification of all the stipulations of the Treaties of Tientsin. The right of permanent residence of a Minister at Peking as per Art. III. retained, and the conditional consent given by Lord Elgin, to waive it, withdrawn.' Payment for the vessels destroyed at Taku; of the expenses incurred in bringing force to compel the ratification of the Treaties, and for the destruction of foreign property at Canton. The Ministers to proceed with their forces to Peking. Taku and Tientsin to be given as a material guarantee for the fulfilment of the stipulations. A Commissioner to be appointed to meet the Plenipotentiaries, having full powers to guarantee the Emperors ratification of any agreement he may enter into.

An unequivocal assent to be given to the demands; otherwise all further negociations to be at an end.

These demands accord so completely with the spirit of the opinions expressed by the moderate party at home, that we place faith in our information.

This communication was dispatched from Shanghai on or about the 9th inst., and it is said that an answer is expected on the 9th or 10th of next month.

It is reported that the ships of war will leave for the north next week, but this will probably depend on the news from Hongkong by the next mail.

Since the above was in type we have received our *London and China Express* of the 10th February, from which we make the following extract from dispatches addressed by Lord John Russell to Mr. Bruce :—

> "Foreign-office, Oct. 20. 1859.
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> "From the terms of your despatch of the 10th August. I infer that at the time when you wrote it you thought it not improbable that the Chinese Government might shortly address to you some communication, with the view of inviting you to proceed to Pekin for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin.

"If any such proposal has been made to you, and if it be still unanswered when you receive this despatch, you will state in reply that you are not authorised to entertain it until the Chinese Government shall have made a formal apology for the act of the troops who fired on her Britannic Majesty's ships of war from the Takoo forts in June last.

"You will add, that her Majesty's Government require that, when you go to Pekin for the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, you shall proceed up the Peiho river to Tientsin in a British vessel, and that provision be made by the Chinese authorities for the conveyance of yourself and your suite with due honour from Tientsin to Pekin.

"Should the assurances given to you by the Chinese Government on these heads be satisfactory, you will make arrangements for proceeding to Pekin at the earliest period at which it may be safe and convenient for you to undertake the voyage. It will be proper that a naval force should accompany you to the mouth of the Peiho, and directions to this effect will be forwarded to Admiral Hope.

"Should you experience any unbecoming treatment, either at Pekin, or on your journey to or from the capital, you will return to the Gulf, and place the matter in the hands of the naval Commander-in-Chief.

"You will take an early opportunity of apprising the ministers of the Emperor of China that, in consequence of the attempt made to obstruct your passage to Pekin in June last, when you were proceeding thither to exchange the ratifications of the treaty of Tientsin, her Majesty's Government consider that the understanding entered into between the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kueiliang and Hwashana, with respect to the residence to the British Minister in China, is at an end, and that it rests henceforward exclusively with her Majesty, by the terms of Article II. of the treaty of Tientsin, to decide whether or not she shall instruct her Minister to take up his abode permanently at Pekin.

"If however, no pacific overtures shall have been addressed to you by the Chinese Government before the time when this despatch reaches you, you will, immediately on its receipt, communicate to the Prime Minister of the Emperor the demands of her Majesty's Government, as stated above, and inform him that, unless, within a period of 30 days from the date of your communication, you receive from him a reply conveying to you the Emperor's unqualified assent to these demands, the British naval and military authorities will proceed to adopt such measures as they may deem advisable for the purpose of compelling the Emperor of China to observe the engagements contracted for him by his plenipotentiaries at Tientsin, and approved by his Imperial edict of July, 1858.

His Lordship concludes a subsequent letter dated Nov. 10th, with the following paragraph;—

"Unless, therefore, the most amply apology should be promptly made, and the other demands specified in my previous despatch shall be complied with you are instructed to state that a large pecuniary indemnity will be demanded by her Majesty's Government from that of China."

As we were preparing for the press the mail of 10th February came to hand per *Yang-tsze.*

Dates are also received from Bombay, March 1st.—Galle, the 6th.—Singapore, the 16th.—and Hongkong, 26th instant. The mail arrived at Hongkong on the 24th, we have not time to give the heads of news as usual. A large portion of the London papers appear to be taken up with the Chinese Question; several interesting extracts from Mr. Bruce's correspondence and the comments of the leading journals, appear.

A telegram of the 11th states that the Budget which was brought forward on the evening of the 10th, estimates Expenditure at 70 millions, Income 60 millions and a half. Deficit 9 millions and a half to be covered by a tax of 7*d.* on incomes above £100, and 10*d.* above £150. Tea and Sugar duties to be retained.

Bullion.—Per *Indus,* from Southampton on 4th February,—

For Hongkong,	Silver,	......£73,598
	Gold,	......£ 5,870
For Shanghai,	Silver,	......£53,950

Consols, 94¼ for money.

Rate of Discount.—Bank of England, minimum 4 per cent.

Bar Silver, 62½*d.* per oz. Standard.

Mexican Dollars, 62⅝*d.* per oz.

Coin and Bullion in the Bank of England, in both Departments £20,773,681.

Tea—Ordinary to Good Ordinary Congou, 1*s.* 4½*d.* a 1*s.* 5*d.*

Silk—Tsatlee, 20*s.* 6*d.* a 26*s.*; Taysaams, 18*s.* a 21*s.* 6*d.*; Thrown, 19*s.* a 23*s.* 6*d.*; Japan, 16*s.* 6*d.* a 26*s.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—From Shanghai.—At Deal, Jan. 25th, *Abdul Medjid;* 31st, *Assyrian.* At London, Feb. 2d, *Sultan;* 8th, *Earl of Southesk.* At Falmouth, Feb. 5th, *Gharra.* At New York, Jan. 15th, *N. B. Palmer.*

Departed.—For Shanghai.—From Sunderland, Jan. 23d, *Emperor.* From Liverpool, Jan. 30th, *Electric.* From Portland, Jan. 31st *Challenger.* From Boston, Jan. 6th, *Magenta;* 11th, *Competition.*

Loading.—For Shanghai,—At London, *Ballarat, Neville, Anglo-Saxon, Thor, Assyrian,* and *Wagoola.* At Liverpool, *William Mitchell, Charlotte Ann, Ocean Gem, British Empire,* and *Bald Eagle.* At New York, *Swallow.*

Spoken.—*Maida,* London to Shanghai, Dec. 14. 17 S., 33 W.

Passed Anjer.—From Shanghai, Feb. 21st, *Melancthon,* for London; 28th, *Illimani,* and *Clarendon,* for Valparaiso.

The following is the literal English of the Proclamation alluded to elsewhere:—

Bruce (or de Bourboulon,) &c., &c., &c., issues a Proclamation for the purpose of calming [the public mind].

Whereas, of late certain persons, by propagating a false report that Chinese were being kidnapped, have occasioned much disquiet among those employed in foreign hongs, be it known that these rumours have no shadow of truth. As they are beyond all doubt manifestly the work of vagabonds exciting the minds of the people with evil intent to profit thereby, it is expedient to issue a notice in terms of affectionate exhortation. This notice is accordingly issued to all the people of all classes in the city and suburbs of Shanghai. Your doubts and fears are wholly without foundation. If you but continue as usual attending in peace to your duties, you need entertain no apprehension of any injury even the smallest from the officers or subjects of Her Britannic (or His Imperial) Majesty. Moreover, if any movement of disorderly characters creating disturbance threaten the safety of the persons or property of the people of Shanghai, the above Minister will for a certainty be ready to co-operate in expelling [them] and protecting [you]. Do you, the well-conditioned, relying on these words, henceforth with minds at ease attend each one to your proper business. It is the above Minister's sincere desire that you should. Villains, who contemplate agitation for the purpose of producing disturbance, will on their part do well to be very careful. If they dare again to fabricate reports, to post placards or otherwise attempt to unsettle the public mind, they shall on discovery be immediately surrendered to the local authorities, to be punished according to the law. Attend! Attend! A special Proclamation.

27th March, 1860.

H. M. S. *Nimrod.* Commander Wynniatt, left the harbour on Monday 26th, for Japan. The *Roebuck,* Commander Marten, arrived from Nagasaki on the 28th. The *Bustard,* having on board the Bishop of Victoria, arrived yesterday from Ningpo. We omitted to mention, before, the return of the *Cruiser* from Chusan and its neighbourhood on the 19th. The men of war now in harbour, are, H. M S. *Imperieuse. Furious. Cruiser, Roebuck. Firm, Bustard,* and H. I. M. S. *Forbin.*

H. M. CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI.

March 2d. 1860.

Smith, Kennedy & Co.

versus

A. J. How, { Representative of the late firm of Jas. Bowman & Co.

Before T. T. Meadows, Esq.,
H. M. Consul.

J. Whittall, Esq., }
R. F. Thorburn, Esq., } *Assessors.*

The Plaintiffs claimed the sum of Tls. 246.8.3, being the equivalent of £81 5 Sterling at the exchange of 6s. 7*d.* which was the remuneration agreed to, in May 1859 for giving up the consignment of the British ship, *Chrysolite,* from London.

The Defendant in reply said the claim should be against the owners of the *Chrysolite* and not against them. An agreement was made for £81.5 in 1859. The agreement was left in abeyance by mutual consent until he heard from Foochow whether the ship was taken by his house. The arrangement at Shanghai fell to the ground. The Foochow house did not take the ship.

H. M. M. Gray, representative of the House of Smith, Kennedy & Co. *sworn states:*—The agreement was verbally made with Mr. How for £81.5 to be paid to us in the event of our House taking over the ship at Foochow. Under any circumstances a commission was to be given to Smith, Kennedy & Co. The ship went to Foochow, and passed into the hands of Mr. How. We exercise no authority over the House at Foochow, they received orders from Hongkong.

Defendant, admits that the ship was not taken over by Smith, Kennedy & Co's agents.

Plaintiff's *examination continued:*—No order was given by the House in Hongkong not to receive consignment of the *Chrysolite.* The House at Foochow was not under any obligation to take the ship. We were not bound to take over the ship. There was an agreement not to take two commissions. There was a possibility of our House taking charge of the ship. The reason for our not taking the ship although offered was to benefit the ship.

(Plaintiff puts in extract of a letter from Mr. Dick of Foochow to Mr. Hamilton stating the reason, viz: for the ship's benefit.) This letter was received in the usual course of business

Defendant *sworn, states:*—I received a letter from the owners stating that the captain would put the vessel into our hands instead of Smith, Kennedy & Co.'s. The instructions were forwarded through us from the owners to the captain, and if Smith, Kennedy & Co, felt themselves agrieved he was to pay the claim. It was agreed that £81.5 for compensation should be paid by the captain's Bill on the owners, and Mr. Gray rejected the offer; (produces memorandum book giving evidence of agreement with Mr Gray.) If Smith, Kennedy & Co. took the ship at Foochow. Taylor Potter & Co.'s the owners agreement was to stand and we make no allowance; if we loaded at Foochow we to pay the £81.5; we subsequently tendered the ship to Smith, Kennedy & Co I produce a letter addressed by our Foochow tea-taster handed to me, also I produce a letter from Smith, Kennedy & Co. stating that they could not load the ship; a third party despatched the vessel on his own account.

Cross-examined. The Bill tendered was the captain's Bill.

H. M. M. Gray *reexamined:*—The matter of Smith, Kennedy & Co. not taking the ship at Foochow was not discussed by us.

Judgment.

That the Defendant pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Eighty one pounds five shillings in a Bank bill on London of thirty days' sight; and that the Defendant pay the costs of the suit.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consul.

We assent to the above,

J. W. WHITTALL.
R. F. THORBURN.

26th March, 1860.

Edward Schmidt *v.* Barnes Dallas.

Before T. T. Meadows, Esq.,
H. M. Consul.

J. L. Maclean, Esq., }
G. W. Coutts, Esq., } *Assessors.*

Plaintiff.—I claim a certain number of Horses of which Defendant has unlawfully obtained possession. I made a contract with a Chinaman for 100 horses of which the man brought down 50, but took them to the English Consulate instead of bringing them to me. I wrote to Mr. Dallas on the subject whilst the Chinaman was delivering the Ponies but Mr. D. refused to give them up.

Defendant, *being duly sworn states:*—

I made a contract with Akong, a Ningpo man on the 3d February last, (handed in, handed also Chinese receipt for money advanced). The contract is signed by Akong and Awaon. The contract was made on the date within, and the order was given the same day. About the 16th March, Akong arrived and informed me that a large number of ponies was coming to me by Akong, and described some of them to me, I continually heard of them three days before they came, and he now came and told me that they were on the road, and borrowed a pony to go and meet them; he is a Ningpo man formerly Mr. Booker's horse-boy. The ponies generally are accompanied by a Shanghai man. A little before six they arrived, and came over Wills' bridge, they were taken at once to the Consulate, were counted, fed, and stabled. During the night some escaped, and were driven into the passage in front of the old Jail. Whilst catching them a Frenchman came and saw me there. He afterwards brought me a letter from Mr. Schmidt. There were 5 or 6 Shantung men, of whom I recognized one.

Cross-examined.—I paid $600 on date of contract, and did not immediately pay any more nor until I received money, on account of the Commissariat, from H. M. Consul. That was 2 or 3 days after the ponies arrived.

Judgment.

That the allegation in the Plaint is not proven, and that the Plaintiff pay the costs of the suit.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consul.

We assent to the above.

JNO. L. MACLEAN,
GEO. W. COUTTS.

27th March, 1860.

Wetmore, Williams & Co.

versus

Shaw, Bland & Co.

Before T. T. Meadows, Esq.,
H. M. Consul

Wm. Hargreaves, Esq., }
W. Lamond, Esq., } *Assessors.*

Plaintiff.—The Defendants are indebted to us Tls 9.9.9 6 7 on account of certain dishonoured Bills guaranteed by them.

H. G. Hollingworth, representing Shaw, Bland & Co., *being duly sworn states:*—

I deny any liability to pay the claim to the Plaintiff. I admit having guaranteed the orders. We refuse to pay the amount because the Bills were improperly in the hands of the Plaintiff. The orders passed from the Plaintiff into the hands of the Ya-foong Bank, and were there when the Bank failed.

Ta-yang-fung.—A Shan-shing man *being duly warned to speak the truth states:*—

I am engaged in banking business. I am an assistant in the Le-ho bank. I have not been in the Ya-foong bank. I recognize this book, I saw it at the Guild-hall of the bankers near the bowling-alley. I never saw the book in the Ya-foong bank, I saw it after the failure of the bank at the Guild-hall. This book purports to be a register of the notes put out and received by the Ya-foong bank. On the failure of the Ya-foong bank all the books were taken to the Guild-hall, I was present when they were taken away. I saw this book at the same time at the Ya-foong bank. I never saw it at the Ya-foong bank, I saw it the first time at the Guild-hall.

Fong-sing-tsa.—*Being duly warned to speak the truth states:*—

I am engaged in the Tea and Silk trade and in the banking business. I get Tea and Silk from the country to sell here. I have seen this book before in the Lee-ho bank, it is the Ya-foong register of orders received by the Ya-foong bank. I know it is the Ya-foong book because Ya-foong is written on it. The Ya-foong bank owed money to the Lee-ho bank, and the Lee-ho bank took it in consequence, the man who took it was the last witness, it was brought to the Lee-ho bank a day or two after the failure of the Ya-foong bank, it remained there 3 or 4 days, the man named Ta came and told me that he had this book, I saw it for the first time in the Lee-ho bank after Ta had placed it there. I do not live there. (the Plaintiff here hands in the two orders in question which were handed to the witness for inspection) I find these two orders entered in the book before me, the 2 entries pointed out signify that the two orders in question were paid into the Ya-foong bank When notes are received if they are again issued that fact is entered in the book: those which have arrived at maturity are marked with a curve, if they are sent out before maturity, the fact is also noted in the book, I did not see these two orders in the Ya-foong bank, but they ought to have been there, I did not go to the Ya-foong bank on its failure, I only went to the Lee-ho bank; there was besides the produced book a slip of paper brought from the Ya-foong bank, it was brought by the same man Ta; this paper was a declaration that all the notes left in the Ya-foong bank were taken away by the bankers, it is now pasted in the front of this book. there is no sum mentioned in the memorandum. I have no doubt that this is a book of the Ya-foong bank; as to the memorandum the man Ta said it was stuck on the lid of a box, I cannot say whether it is a true document or not; the Woo-kang bank which gave the two orders in question is mine, I am the only partner in it, I am also a partner in the Lee-ho bank.

Cross-examined by Plaintiff—I did not pay the orders because Messrs. Shaw, Bland & Co., and some Chinamen went to the Woo-kang bank and requested me not to pay them. I did not know to whom the orders were given, they were got from me by Shaw, Bland & Co., Shaw, Bland & Co neither gave money or goods for the orders; I have a general account for business transactions with them, Fung-Yu is the firm name under which I do Tea and Silk business. This book after remaining in the Lee-ho bank some days was taken to Kin-Tai, a Silk and Tea hong, after that I do not know what became of it. These 2 orders being payable on demand, I must and will pay them, I only delay doing so in accordance with Chinese custom. In accordance with Chinese custom the money should be paid to the general creditors of the Ya-foong bank, appearing in the Ya-foong bank book as part of their assets I do not know anything else about the matter, but I am willing to pay the money to any one who is judged to receive it.

Pak Yu, compradore to Wetmore, Williams & Co., *being duly warned to speak the truth states:*—

I recognize the two orders produced, I received them on Saturday the 10th March. Mr. Williams gave them to me. On Monday I sent them to Ya-foong bank. Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore gave them again to me on Monday the 14th March, his name is Ta-ling, he gave them to me at Shaw, Bland & Co.'s house, I went to the hong to get the value of the orders, he said he would go to the Ya-foong bank, and afterwards he gave me the 2 orders about 7 in the evening, he brought them himself to Wetmore, Williams & Co. The Ya-foong bank does not know me, and Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore secured me in case I overdrew the account. Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore was indebted to me, I went and told him my master wanted money, he then gave me these 2 orders, I first paid them into the Ya-foong bank to the account of Wetmore, Williams & Co., but they stand in my name not in the name of Wetmore, Williams & Co. I have since kept the notes for my master, I handed them over to him. When these two orders were paid originally to the Ya-foong bank they owed me some money, before then I was in their debt. I have now no witnesses to Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore paying in the 2 orders, I think the shroff was there. I noted the fact of having received the orders from Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore in my book, I then at once gave them to Mr. Williams, (both facts were here shown marked in witness's book.) I know Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore as partner in the Ya-foong bank, and as the man who secured me: he is an old friend of mine, I placed money in the Ya-foong bank and Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore secured it, I occasionally went there, I had been there on the morning of the 14th, but was told I could not receive Sycee, I then went to Shaw, Bland & Co.'s comprador. I know he was the owner of the Ya-foong bank and therefore I went to him, he also owed me money. The balance was somewhat in my favor after paying the two notes originally, my master then wanting money, I went and asked to be accommodated with 5,000 or 6,000 Taels. After I have paid Ya-foong bank orders that I have guaranteed there will be about Tls. 1,000 in my favor. The two orders in question I entered in account with Shaw, Bland & Co.'s compradore, not in account with Ya-foong bank. Kintae came to my house and told me that I owed Ya-foong Tls 8,000 it was not true. I do not owe that money.

F. D Williams, *being duly sworn, states:*—The last witness is my compradore, if the orders had been paid in Sycee there would have been a balance of about Tls 1,000 in favor of the compradore, we keep a Cash book with the compradore, the money is kept locked up on the premises, the compradore has a key. I think on the 16th or 15th, I first heard of the failure of the Ya-foong bank, I received the orders on the morning of the 15th. I did not ask the compradore for Sycee on the 14th. I sent him to see if the bank was in a condition to pay Sycee, not that I wanted any. I did not ask him to bring notes. I think it was on the 14th I sent him in to the bank, a few days before I had received about 15,000 Tls. Sycee, part of which he had placed in the Ya-foong bank. When he handed me these orders he did not say from whom he got them, I think I have heard of the Woo-kang bank, I was careful to ascertain from the compradore whether the two orders were the two guaranteed by Shaw, Bland & Co. I received I think the orders on the 15th and gave a consideration for them, nearly for the whole amount, I received them in what I consider to be the regular course of business. I know that the orders were in my house the evening before I received them; there was no entry made in my account book with the compradore as to the second time they came into my hands

The consideration was a running account. We do not make entries every time that our comprador changes orders, all these orders are entered as cash. I was not aware that the orders had passed out of his hands, I asked him, then told him to get them back. I knew that the bank was not in very good odour, and that he kept his accounts there. I told him to get back the notes again or some security, I have a strong impression that I told the comprador to get those identical notes, these two notes in dispute.

Pak Yu, *re examined,* the bank failed on the morning of the 16th March, I first heard it at 8.30 of that day. I should be indebted to Mr. Williams even after paying the orders in question. Mr. Williams told me to get Sycee, he did not mention orders, he wanted Sycee, he did not tell me to get orders, Mr. Williams did not state that he was afraid the Ya-foong bank would fail, all the banks are rather unsafe, that is what Mr. Williams observed, he did not tell me to get these two notes, he never told me so.

F D. Williams, *re-examined by Defendant:*—I cannot state that it was not on the morning of the 16th I received the orders in question, I have already stated that my confidence was shaken in all banks, I did not know that the bank had broken when I received the orders.

Judgment

That the Defendants fulfil their guarantee by paying the amount, mentioned in the plaint, of the orders, on the presentation of the same by the Plaintiffs; and that the Defendants pay the costs of the suit.

THOS. TAYLOR MEADOWS,
Consul.

We assent to the above,

Wm. LAMOND,
WILLIAM HARGREAVES.

The following copy of a Notification from Mr. F. Howard Wyse, Acting Consul at Kanagawa, is all we received from that Port by the *Roebuck.*

(Copy No. 6.)

NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate, Kanagawa,
29th February, 1860.

The undersigned H. M.'s Acting Consul at Kanagawa has been instructed by Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, to express his deep concern at the recent murder of two Foreigners at Yokuhama; and to lay his injunctions upon all British subjects not to leave their homes at night to traverse the Japanese quarter of Yokuhama, or pass between that Settlement and Kanagawa without urgent necessity, and in that case to be especially careful not to venture out unarmed, nor without lanthorns and attendants. Whatever may be the obligations of the Japanese Government to provide for the security of life by night as well as by day throughout their dominions, and more especially at the Ports open to Foreigners for their residence and trade, some reference must be had to the means at their disposal for the prevention of crime, and the customs of the country. If, as H. M.'s Envoy Extraordinary has been informed, it is wholly contrary to the customs and habits of the Japanese themselves for any of the more respectable classes to go out after dark, and if compelled on any emergency to do so, they are careful not to go without attendants and lights, from an acknowledged and well known sense of insecurity, it is too much to expect that any Government can on the mere requisition of Foreign Powers, insure safety to those strangers who utterly disregard all such precautions and measures of security, which are quite within their own power.

The undersigned is further directed to advise all British subjects, masters of vessels and others, for their own sake and that of the whole Foreign community, to use their best influence and exertions wherever these can be brought to bear with effect to prevent sailors, servants, and others going about drunk, and otherwise offering unprovoked violence to Japanese. He learns with deep regret that such provocations were not wanting even on the day preceding the murder, and it is too much to be feared may have been in some degree connected with the wanton assassination of two unoffending Foreigners. He is at all events convinced that while these two concurrent circumstances exist, scenes of violence and drunkeness by day, and incautious moving about after dark, without attendants, lights, &c., such grievous attacks on life will follow inevitably. For the present at least, security to life and property will be more certainly insured by such measures as it is in the power of Foreigners themselves to take, than any which can be looked for from Japanese officials,

(Signed,) F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Acting Consul at Kanagawa.

True Copy,
Alex A. J. Gower.

THE THIRD CHINA WAR.

To the Editor of the "Times."

Sir,—As opinions widely differing on the policy of England's proposed expedition to China have lately found expression in your columns, may I be permitted, through their agency, to ask those who would divert our forces from operations beyond the entrance of the Peiho, whether they have sufficiently considered the position to which we have been brought by a villainously clever attack on the gallant Hope and his devoted followers? Without here discussing the cause, that Admiral was advancing with the declared intention of carrying his Sovereign's Ambassador to Pekin. His object was defeated by force. All acquainted with the Chinese official character must know full well the construction that would now be placed on the display of any hesitation in carrying out that declared object; either go beyond the Forts of Taku or do not approach the Peiho at all; to take those defences at its entrance and stop there will be pointed to in the Chinese capital as a second defeat. It would matter nothing that Nankin were captured (those who have looked down on that city from the once far-famed Porcelain Tower may reasonably inquire how large an army its "occupation" would require); it would count as naught that the war was carried into any other part of the overgrown empire—the barbarian had threatened the capital, and had not advanced or had withdrawn. Such would be published at Pekin; our *prestige* would receive a further blow, further insults would be heaped upon us, and either vastly increased expenditure of blood and treasure would at length be found necessary, or we might make up our minds to the withdrawal of all intercourse with a nation steeped in darkness at the moment when treaty rights had opened up bright prospects to the missionary and philanthropist, and to the abandonment of an ever-increasing commerce, highly beneficial to millions of our fellow-creatures, and to a people who, apart from their corrupt and debased rulers, are both willing and anxious for its continuance and greater development.

I agree with one of your able correspondents in thinking it would be well, at the present moment, if all those interested in the Chinese question who address themselves to the public would give their arguments the weight their names might ensure them. I am one of those who have had occasion to feel deeply the late brilliant disaster at the Peiho; and having myself had considerable experience of the Chinese character, and much intercourse with their wily officials and others during several years' active service on their coasts. I am convinced any policy of much forbearance defeats its object—produces, indeed, an effect directly opposite to the one desired. Without reverting to the miserable times when an accident might cost an Englishman his life, and stop the trade of a powerful company, let it never be forgotten that, had Sir Hugh Gough been permitted to take Canton instead of accepting that city's ransom, in all human probability the subsequent attacks on various parts of the coast and the final advance on Nankin in 1842 would have been avoided; and again, a few days later, by the forbearance shown in relinquishing the right to enter Canton, a right especially secured by treaty, the foundation was laid for that intolerable system of arrogance which at last exploded under Commissioner Yeh, brought on a little war, led to a subsequent "settlement" under Lord Elgin at the Peiho, and is patent to the present so-called third Chinese war.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. W. VANSITTART.

Her Majesty's ship *Ariadne,* Spithead, Jan. 13.

Candia and Alexandria.—Efforts are being made to induce Government to put a steamer on between Candia and Alexandria for the purpose of carrying telegrams between these places once a-week; the telegraph route to Malta being for the present very uncertain, messages occupying five days. By sending messages through Candia, the time occupied in reaching Aden will not exceed four days, thus anticipating Indian news ten days.—*London and China Telegraph.*

Shipbuilding on the Wear in 1859.—Sunderland, Wednesday.—The annual return of vessels built at this, the largest shipbuilding port in the world, during 1859, has just been completed, and shows, as was generally expected, a considerable falling off, even as compared with 1858, when it was thought the lowest point had been reached in ship production. Last year the number of vessels built was 100, with a total tonnage of 36,184. In 1858 the number built was 110, with total tonnage of 42,003. In 1853, when the Australian gold discoveries had stimulated the trade to an extraordinary extent, the number of vessels built was 152, representing an aggregate tonnage of 68,479. The average then was 454 tons per ship, while last year the average had decreased to 361 tons. In 1853, London purchased 40 sails; last year, only 16 As a natural consequence of the state of things, prices have gone down to a corresponding extent. In 1853, a ship classed for 10 years, with East Indian outfit, could not be purchased for less than 15*l.* per ton; at present, such a vessel may be had for 12*l.* per ton. The following table will show the state of trade during the last seven years:—

Year.	No. of Ships built.	Total Tons.	Average Tons.
1853	152	68,479	454
1854	151	66,929	443
1855	151	61,159	405
1856	154	63,049	409
1857	143	54,780	383
1858	110	42,003	381
1859	100	36,184	361

The number of vessels building on the 1st inst. was 72 (including five iron ships), with an aggregate tonnage of 27,210. Of these 18 are sold, and 54 unsold. On the same date last year there were 78 vessels building, with an aggregate tonnage of 32,789, showing a decrease of six vessels, or 5,579 tons this year.—*Times,* January 13.

Sagacity of the Arctic Fox.—In a recent lecture upon his experience in Arctic life Dr. Rae said,—"On the journey I saw a very curious instance of the sagacity of the Arctic fox. Conscious that I was aiming at him, he tucked his tail under his legs, cocked up his ears, and endeavoured to look as like a hare as possible (which is an animal comparatively worthless). Another fact of this kind occurred to me while being detained at a particular place, where our favourite amusement was trapping wild animals. Our mode of doing this was with a spring-gun connected with a bait, which, when touched, produced the explosion. One instance showed us that a fox, either from observation of a companion's fate or from hard-earned experience, had gone up to the gun, bit off the cord connected with the bait, and, the danger being averted, went and ate the meat in undisturbed comfort And it is a common occurrence for the fox to make a trench up to the bait, seize it, and permit the charge to pass over his head."

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST.

Arrived.

Mar.
13.—Emma, (Br. bg.), Douglas, Shanghai.
19.—Yeddo, (Jap. str.)
21,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Shanghai.
21,—Roebuck, (H.M. str.), Marten, Kanagawa.

Departed.

Mar.
11.—Marie Gabrielle, (Fr. sh.), Ewen, Batavia.
20.—Eaglet, (Br. bq.), Butcher, Hongkong.
23.—Adeline Gibbz, (Am. whaler), Withington, ——.
24.—Kate Cleather, (Br. bq.), Cothay, London.
24.—Roebuck, (H.M. str.), Marten, Shanghai.
24,—Azof, (Br. str.), Gaby, Kanagawa.

Vessels in Harbour.

Emma, (Br. bg.), loading for Shanghai; Acastus, (Br. bq.), loading for London; Kate Hooper, (Am. sh.); Vesper, (Am. whaler); Chicora, (Br. sh.),—loading for Amoy and Hongkong; Yeddo, (Jap. str.), and Emperor, (Jap. str).

KANAGAWA SHIPPING LIST.

Arrived.

10.—What Cheer, California.
10,—Page, do.
14,—Roebuck, (H.M. str.), Marten, Shanghai.
14,—Dayspring, (Br. bq.), Knowles, Hakodadi

Departed.

Mar.
5,—Julie, (Fr. sh.), Dupont, Hongkong.
8.—Camilla, (H.M. bg.), Colville, Hakodadi.
9,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Baillie, Hongkong.
16,—Roebuck, (H.M. str.), Marten, Nagasaki.

(*To leave.*)

13,—Christian Louis, (Du. bg.), ——, Shanghai.
17.—Maggie, (Br. bq.), Le Geyt, Hongkong.
17.—Urania, (Am. bq.), Turner, Shanghai.
17,—Daysring, (Br. bq.), Knowles, do.
20,—Excelsior, (Br. sh.), Robson, do.

Vessels in Harbour.

Nassau, (——); Schiller, (Du. bg.); The Japanese, (Rus. war-str.); Henrietta Louisa, (——.); Eliza Mary, (Br. shc.); Celestial, (Br. bq.), and Judge Shaw, (Am. sh.)

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Showing the highest and lowest degrees of temperature in the month of *April*, 1859, from observations taken by a self registering Thermometer in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the *Maximum* by day, and the *Minimum* at night; and the number of rainy days during the same period,—also the average of the same for 7 years.

April 1859.—12 rainy days.

	Max.	*Min.*		*Max.*	*Min*
1	73	53	16	77	46
2	76	40	17	74	54
3	62	41	18	75	58
4	63	44	19	74	61
5	68	53	20	64	51
6	70	61	21	64	49
7	67	48	22	65	50
8	60	50	23	65	54
9	65	47	24	56	52
10	75	51	25	61	56
11	79	58	26	69	57
12	75	59	27	70	59
13	80	64	28	70	55
14	76	55	29	70	51
15	75	48	30	70	51

N.B.—The Thermometer which registered the above is nearly 2 degrees lower than that now being used.

Average of 7 years { Thermo. *Max.* 63. *Min.* 50
Rainy days 13.14.

To be continued monthly.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Mar 23	C. H. Wappaus	Ha. sh	304	Petersen	Swatow		Sugar, &c	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 23	Heroes of Alma	B ship	557	Silk	London	Nov 10	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 28	Roebuck [H.M	sc.st sl		Marten	Japan			
.. 28	Christian Louis	Du. bg	232	Lian	Kanagawa	Mar 13	Sundries	Siemssen and Co
.. 29	Wellington	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Swatow	.. 12	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 29	Stad Enschade	Du. sh	529	Noordhach	Kelung	.. 18	do	Dinnier, Brothers and Co
.. 30	Bustard [H M.	g.-boat		F. W. Hallowes				

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Mar 23	Pruth	B. bark	363	Hutton	Hongkong	Ballast	Lindsay and Co
.. 23	Norma	Swe. sh	415	Norman	Amoy	Sun., &c.	Howard and Co
.. 24	Chevy Chase	B. str.	423	Crockett	Hkong&Fchau	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 24	Medina	B. ship	357	McDonald	Kanagawa	Ballast	W. R. Adamson and Co
.. 26	Red Gauntlet	A. ship	1038	Lucas	New York	Silk&Sun	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 26	Richard Busteed	A. ship	661	Stephenson	Fuchau	Sun., &c	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 26	Nimrod [H.M.	disp. bt		R J Wynniatt	Japan		
.. 28	Rémi	B. str.	322	Laen	Ningpo	Ballast	Rémi, Schmidt & Cie
.. 29	Hendrick Ida Ambacht	Du. bk	756	Byl	Swatow	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 29	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	London	Tea & Silk	Dent and Co
.. 29	Maryland	A. bark	194	Crosby	Nagasaki	Sun., &c.	Frazar and Co
.. 29	Melita	A. schr	198	Stratton	Ningpo	Ballast	Wm. Pustau and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Agra	Dec 27	B. ship	714	Boyle	Wetmore, Williams and Co	Fuchau	cld 29th
Argonaut	Mar 14	Du. bk	387	Carsh	Turner and Co	Kanagawa	2d prox
Attalante	Feb 26	Du. str	200	Hartmans	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	2d prox
Benvoirlich	Mar 6	B. ship	599	Stuart	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Bertha Kohn	Mar 15	Ha. sch	148	Schultz	Augustine Heard and Co	Hongkong	cld 30th
Berwick Walls	Mar 21	B. ship	621	Finlay	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Betty Perlbach	Mar 7	Ha. bk	314	Blohm	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	cld 29th
Broadwater	Mar 18	B. ship	571	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
C. H. Wappaus	Mar 23	Ha. sh	304	Petersen	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Christian Louis	Mar 28	Du. bg	232	Lion	Siemssen and Co		
Christine Brocklemann	Feb 23	Mbg.bk	400	Weas	Siemssen and Co		
Constantia	Mar 14	B. bark	436	Sinclair	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Early
Eureka	Mar 7	A. ship	1041	Cutler	Russell and Co	New York	
Forest Eagle	Mar 10	A. ship	1156	McLillan	Order		
Formosa	Mar 19	B. str.	450	Browne	W. R. Dalziel. P. and O. Agen	Hongkong*	6th prox
General Jacobi	Feb 24	Bre. bk	447	Welland	Wm Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	cld 29th
Georgiana	Mar 16	B. ship	445	Jones	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Kanagawa	cld 29th
Helene	Mar 14	Ha. bk	240	Sohst	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong&W'poa	Imdt.
Heroes of Alma	Mar 23	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co		
Home	Feb 18	A. bark	531	Basset	Augustine Heard and Co	Swatow	cld 24th
Indiaman	Mar 7	A. ship	1164	Smith	Vaucher, Frères		
Juno	Mar 1	Du. bk	584	Chevalier	Siemssen and Co	Nagasaki	cld 26th
Koh-i-noor	Mar 14	B. bark	362	Summerson	Frazar and Co	Fuchau	Early
Lady Elizabeth	Mar 22	B. bark	467	Laws	Lindsay and Co		
Lord Clarendon	Dec 25	B. brig	273	Prance	A. R. Tilby		
Marie Wilhelmine	Mar 17	Ha. bg	218	Jorgensen	Harkort and Co		
Marmora	Mar 18	B bark	363	Lyell	A. R. Tilby		
Mary & Louisa	Mar 13	A. bark	497	Jones	Russell and Co	Hongkong	cld 29th
Mary Russell Mitford	Feb 10	B. bark	519	Leadley	Bower, Hanbury and Co	N'po & C'chew	
Mentchikoff	Mar 6	Rus.bk	270	Rosaland	Augustine Heard and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	MacDonnell	Captain	*Tug*	
Moneka	Mar 16	A. bark	162	McCaslin	Augustine Heard and Co	Kanagawa	cld 30th
Nimrod	Dec 13	B bark	231				
Palmerston	Mar 21	B. bark	397	Peters	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	Early
Princess Charlotte	Mar 5	Du. bg.	266	Hill	Russell and Co		
Sea Witch	Jan 19	B. bark	373	Roy	Johnson and Co		
Sir Geo. Pollock	Feb 26	B. ship	630	Withers	Lindsay and Co	London	Early
Stad Enschade	Mar 29	Du. sh	529	Noordhach	Dinnier, Brothers and Co		
Star of the North	Feb 18	B. ship	935	Buckham	Fletcher and Co	Fuchau	Imdt
Syrian	Mar 18	B. bark	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby	Nagasaki	To-day
Ta Yung	Mar 18	B. str.	121	Filleul	Shaw, Bland and Co	*Tug*	
Tiempo	Feb 11	Sp. bg	297	Ercassi	F. Loureiro	Manila	10th prox
Twee Jeannes	Jan 14	Du. bk	572	Winat	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Typhoon	Mar 20	Pru. bg	210	Memek	Wm. Pustau and Co	Amoy	Imdt.
Veloz	Mar 14	B. ship	571	Jones	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Nagasaki	cld 30th
Ville de Dieppe	Mar 8	Fr. sh	940	Rousseau	Dent and Co	Kanagawa	2d prox
Wellington	Mar 29	B. ship	402	Atkinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		

[17 *Merchant Vsls.*] * At daylight with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Bustard	H M gun-boat	..	..	..	Lieut F W Hallowes	..
Cruiser	H M steamer	..	..	..	J. Bythesea, V.C.	..
Firm (81)	H M gun boat	..	..	..	Lieut W R Boulton	60
Furious	H M pd-whl st-fri	16	..	..	O. J. Jones	400
Impérieuse	H M sc-st-fri	51	2347	530	R. Maguire { Flag-ship of Rear-Adml. L. T. Jones, C.B. }	360
Roebuck	H M sc sj sloop	6	851	120	F Marten	350
Forbin	H I M str	..	..	..	Morier	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	311	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	381	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	345	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany	*Feby*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	1
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	2 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	12
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 16
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	4	11	5	7	6 & 30	—	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 22	—	2 & 23	21	21	14	12	18	28	24	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	7 & 28	24	28	26	25	31	30	—
	bi-monthly	1 & 23		24	—	2 & 12	12	12	11	14	15	17	16
1859	Monthly	1	3	8	2	1 & 26	—	29	28	26	29	—	5 & 31
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	15	14	12	15	12	15	15	22	22
1860	Monthly	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	bi-monthly	20	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Oscar, 12th Sept.; Empress, 8th Oct; Maida, 1st Nov.; Lucknow, 5th do.; Peterborough, 28th do.; Millbrook, 30th do.; Salacia, 23d Dec.; Jubilee, 30th do.; Sunbeam, 13th Jan.; Challenger, and Morayshire, 17th do; and Emperor, 26th do.

Downs—Union, 1st June. *Dover*—Ukko, 9th Nov.

Liverpool—E. P. Stringer, 15th Oct.; Flying Scud, 17th do.; Templeman, 20th do.; Invincible, 16th Nov; Hurricane, and Ranee, 24th do.; Fanny McHenry, 25th do.; Hannah Salkeld, 30th do.; Sappho, 9th Dec.; Derwent, 11th do.; McLeod 15th do.; Bacchante, 6th Jan.; and Helen Ewing, 16th do.

Cardiff—Rosetta, 27th Oct. (put back 1st Nov.); Nabob, 28th Oct.; Dakotah, 14th Nov.; Branscombe, 18th do.; Burgermeister, 9th Dec.; May Queen, 10th Jan.; and Ida, 13th do.

Swansea—Prins Hendrik, 12th Dec. *Bourdeaux*—Gustaf, 16th Dec.

Dungeness—Lady F. Hastings, 2d departure, 6th Jan. *Plymouth*—Bucephalus, 8th June.

Shields—Britannia, 28th July; Earl of Chester, 27th Oct.; and Rosina, 27th Dec.

Yarmouth—Augusta & Meline.

New York—Union, 5th Sept.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391
1858-59			39,135,939	85,970

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,618,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	418
1850-51			21,687,816	15,225	2,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	150
1851-52			21,225,000	20,337	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			18,664,100	21,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	534
1853-54			29,856,158	25,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,151,573	22,581,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,184
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,187	21,401,571	50,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	53,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,604
1858-59	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1858, *to 30th June*, 1859.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN, *direct*,	10,065,658	6,914,724	16,980,382	28,395
UNITED STATES,	580,753	18,907,288	19,488,041	2,500
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,			690,734	
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	57,087	453,513	510,600	
THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE,	211,661		211,661	54,936
COASTWISE,	1,533	1,252,988	1,254,521	
MANILA,				140
Total			39,135,939	85,970

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1859, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
July 1	Woodville	361	London	225,462	32,000	257,462	12
.. 20	Hersilia	623	do	641,755	113,320	755,075	
.. 29	Admiral	412	do	322,665	148,312	470,977	65
Aug 6	Challenger	698	do	430,223	149,800	580,023	1,455
.. 12	Egmont	767	do	691,317	59,222	750,539	106
.. 23	Falcon	793	do	522,238	218,883	741,121	1,597
.. 28	Rubens	404	do	375,540	39,970	415,510	
Sept 1	Neville	718	do	523,060	242,789	765,849	875
.. 4	Stornoway	527	do	322,639	178,171	500,810	976
.. 9	Ballarat	712	do	365,970	238,094	604,064	1,080
.. 13	Cambalu	492	do	442,632	105,220	547,852	1,031
.. 21	Wagoola	549	do	407,189	256,029	663,218	466
.. 21	Abdul Medjid	399	do	382,288	126,736	509,024	298
.. 24	Earl of Southesk	335	do	341,655		341,655	491
.. 24	Eastfield	431	do	441,529	63,127	504,656	122
Oct 8	Assyrian	555	do	269,800	365,933	635,733	885
.. 9	Wynaud	516	do	345,127	208,703	553,830	342
.. 24	Sultan	1184	do	863,968	157,111	1,021,079	258
.. 26	Tung Yu	1136	do	1,125,076	9,701	1,134,777	517
.. 29	Ægean	307	Liverpool	168,944	185,093	354,037	
Nov 2	William	703	London	748,084	52,925	801,009	312
.. 5	Jeemah	887	do	780,252	196,035	976,287	912
.. 5	Friar Tuck	662	do	501,070	157,108	658,178	775
.. 11	Sea Nymph	463	Cowes for ords.	424,426	46,266	470,692	
.. 11	Flying Spray	370	London	349,980	87,783	437,763	550
.. 11	Strathmore	450	do	332,060	224,277	[illegible]	248
.. 26	Chieftain	597	do	390,087	261,165	651,250	46
.. 27	[illegible]	227	Cowes for ords	215,064	21,060	236,124	
.. 29	Evening Star	811	London	640,729	202,493	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dec 1	City of Carlisle	[illegible]	do	776,041	214,204	[illegible]	200
.. 18	[illegible]	709	do	575,100	351,650	929,410	283
.. 23	Spray of the Ocean	501	do	731,109	185,281	[illegible]	[illegible]
.. 27	Australia	726	do	421,528	182,322	[illegible]	606
Jan 1	Solent	772	do	517,018	328,029	[illegible]	229
.. 8	[illegible]	477	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
.. 16	[illegible]	325	do	229,800	[illegible]	278,300	39
.. 21	Bride of the Seas	546	do	427,620	[illegible]	[illegible]	244
.. 26	Donna Anita	450	do	201,430	217,5[illegible]	*418,949	313
.. 28	Melancthon	451	do	442,219	41,5[illegible]	483,[illegible]	8
Feb [illegible]	John Robinson	[illegible]	do	278,176	178,123	456,289	75
.. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	720,318	125,585	845,903	
.. 27	Vanguard	[illegible]	do	709,601	113,944	823,545	
.. 27	Zenobia	459	do	464,179	46,567	511,746	83
.. [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	do	499,689	105,761	605,450	210
.. 29	Westburn	593	do	582,956	48,245	631,201	427
Mar 10	Kamehameha IV	499	do	359,071	202,444	561,515	108
.. 22	Sir W. F. Williams	869	do	602,105	304,144	†906,249	65
.. 23	Countess of Seafield	492	do				

* also 12,900 lbs. Japan Tea. † also 99,600 lbs. Japan Tea.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Aug 15	Fairy	629	New York	13,680	461,637	475,317	157:30		15,975
Sept 27	N. B. Palmer	1399	do	12,143	1,134,273	1,146,416	184:38		17,299
Oct 1	Nonpareil	1431	do	20,396	1,215,096	1,235,492	15:95		4,050
.. 4	Windward	818	do	10,100	685,100	695,200	118:17		1,475
.. 22	Pampero	1375	do	63,351	1,093,828	1,157,179	63:90		9,140
Nov 12	Eastern State	813	do		720,724	720,724			400
.. 1[illegible]	Black Prince	1061	do	100,450	1,091,223	1,191,673	75:00		5,935
.. [illegible]	Horatio	460	do		490,192	490,192	34:78		
.. 27	Currituck	598	do		393,454	393,454			1,150
Dec 10	Swordfish	1034	do		813,662	813,662	8:00		1,920
.. 10	Joshua Bates	620	do	1,543	610,400	611,943	18:37		4,125
.. 18	Snow Squall	742	do		631,865	631,865			4,275
.. 27	Sancho Panza	875	do	61,100	718,500	779,600	27:78		2,250
.. 27	Skylark	1209	do		1,158,793	1,158,793			
.. 30	Surprise	1261	do		1,003,100	1,003,100	23:81		4,400
Jan 21	Canvass Back	731	do	47,040	654,595	701,635	84:68		4,250
Feb 2[illegible]	Edwin Forrest	1140	do	24,253	1,026,551	1,050,804	11:58		1,595
.. 28	Golden Rule	1185	do	34,138	1,239,202	1,273,640	16:00		625
Mar 17	Beaver	727	do		684,053	684,053	45:53		625
.. 26	Red Gauntlet	1038	do				32:00		1,400

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*.

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Sept 6	Sea Witch	237	Australia			298,115
Nov 16	Conradine Lackmann	366	Sydney	75,850	221,282	297,132
Jan 3	Juverna	281	do		22,855	22,855

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1859, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 14	Aden, str.	507	Hongkong	1,657
Aug 2	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,852
.. 17	Aden, str.	507	do	2,111
Sept 3	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,209
.. 10	Greta	176	do	5
.. 21	Aden, str.	507	do	2,199
Oct 6	Malabar, str.	1080	do	2,661
.. 17	Formosa, str.	450	do	49
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,376
.. 23	Hellespont, str.	330	do ... *vià* Fuchau	30
Nov 8	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,849
.. 24	Aden, str.	507	do	2,197
Dec 7	Granada, str.	678	do	2,040
.. 9	Carthage, str.	500	do	386
.. 17	Hellespont, str.	330	do ... *vià* Fuchau	50
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,486
Jan 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,601
.. 22	Aden, str.	507	do	2,181
Feb 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	1,916
.. 19	Aden, str.	507	do	2,184
Mar 7	Formosa, str.	450	do	2,376
.. 23	Aden, str.	507	do	2,580

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